THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

Advertising Hates.

Datty and Suppay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertibing large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 56 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WHERLY, 50 cents a line, no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Republican Convention in Chicago was permanently organized yesterday with MORRIS M. ESTEE of California as Chairman. The rules adopted for the government of the Convention do not recognize the unit rule, and place no limit on the length of nominating speeches, an amendment to restrict them to fifteen minutes being voted down.

The evening session was devoted to consideration of the report of the Committee on Credentials on the Virginia contests. It re-

suited in a victory for Wise. Resolutions of respect for the memory of GRANT, ARTHUB, LOGAN, and CONKLING, and a resolution of sympathy with Germany in her bereavement were adopted. At a late hour the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Is Mr. Cleveland a Citizen of New York? The Buffalo Courier and the Albany Times have been debating with ability and care, and a great deal of legal learning, the question whether Mr. CLEVELAND is now a citimen of New York, that is, of Buffalo.

The Courier contends that Mr. CLEVELAND is still a citizen of Buffalo, because the Constitution of New York provides that "no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States:" and accordingly, Mr. CLEVELAND would have a right to be registered in Buffalo, and to come there and vote at any election.

On the other hand, the Times maintains that after his election to the Presidency he probably decided to give up Buffalo entirely. 'At any rate," says the Times, " he removed his furniture, declined to pay personal taxes, as expressed in a letter to Wilson S. Bis-BELL 'because he was no longer a resident of the city.' He has not voted at Buffalo years and a half; nor registered or had himself registered within that time as a voter. nor in the last directory of the city is any place of residence within the city ated to his name." The Times thinks that this may be a matter of some importance. because the people are set in their notion that non-voters should not be Presidents; and it is intimated that, having ceased to be a resident of Buffalo, Mr. CLEVELAND has come a resident of Red Top or Oak View in the District of Columbia.

We are unable to see that there is anything important in this controversy. The Constitution of the United States requires that the President shall be a natural born citizen, and shall have attained to the age of thirtyfour years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. It does not pequire that he should be a citizen of any particular State, or that he should have voted or paid taxes anywhere prior to his election. If Mr. CLEVELAND is not a citizen of Buffalo, he is undoubtedly a citizen of the District of Columbia, and as such he is eligible to the office of President.

This dispute is of the nature of that celebrated old disputation respecting the wool of goats. The only difference that would result from establishing the position of the Times, is that if Mr. CLEVELAND is not a citizen of this State, any New York man might be run with him as a candidate for Vice-President; but as glorious old ALLEN G. has been nominated, and his shining red bandanna adopted as a symbol of Democracy, the dispute may be passed by with the ection, once so dear to Mr. Toors, that it is of no consequence whatever.

Thurman.

Chicago seem to be firmly impressed with the notion that their nomination for Vice-President, allotted to any State, will assure, beyond peradventure, its electoral vote for their ticket. Thus they speak with freedom and confidence of carrying New York, Indiana, or New Jersey by the simple expedient of giving to a resident of one of those States the honor of their nomination for Vice-President: and this, they seem to imagine, would take the State out of the doubtful column.

Under ordinary circumstances there might be something in this notion of theirs; but the Republicans do not seem to apprehend the overshadowing importance and popular ity of the present Democratic nominee for Vice-President, the traditions his name embodies, and the pledge of Democratic fealty with which, in the popular mind, the Old Roman is connected. To match ALLEN G. THURMAN with a fitting antagonist for Vice-President is a task requiring all the skill, experience, and ingenuity of the best Republican brains. It cannot be performed by putting up any Favorite Son, no matter from what State he may hall, or no matter what local interests may be enlisted in his support.

That stalwart veteran of the Democratic National Convention of 1884, Gen. DURBIN WARD of Ohio, to whom fell the duty of putting Mr. THURMAN in nomination for President four years ago, summarized the true situation with vigor and correctness. "It is said," declared WARD, "that he lives in an October State. It is said you cannot carry that State. Gentlemen of the Convenon, we have carried that State twice in the last two annual elections. Give us ALLEN G. THURMAN and we will carry it again in October as well as November. We bring to you no callow politician. We bring to you no man who has to tarry at Jericho un til his beard has grown. We bring to you a Democrat of lifelong standing. We bring to you a man who was a Democrat always; always true, always honest, always able, always resolute, never faltering, always just to his friends, and always merciful to his enemies. We nominate him from Ohio. but he is not from Ohio. He is from the United States. Born in Virginia, the good old valley of Virginia, in the beautiful city of Lynchburg, coming to Ohio when a poor boy, he has risen step by step until this day he is, with all deference to everybody else, the colossal figure in the Democratic

party of the United States." As Gen. WARD pointed out then, Mr. THUR MAN is not the candidate of a State, but the candidate of the nation. A native of the Old Dominion, mother of Presidents, and birthplace of parties, he has destroyed the Republican prospects in Virginia and West Virginia, and made hopeless the effort to divert their votes. Great as is his popularity in Ohio, it is eclipsed and exceeded by the enthusiasm which his name

and his record inspire in New York. With a candidate for Vice-President so deserving and so enthusiastically supported as is ALLEN G. THURMAN, the favorite of the whole country on the Democratic side, how Ill advised it is for Republicans to talk of

winning doubtful States by the selection of becure candidates, who have only their place of residence to recommend them to the support of the voters!

The Stewart Fortune.

According to the testimony of his head bookkeeper, the value of the late A. T. STEW ART's interest in the business of which he was the chief partner was set down in the edger at about \$12,000,000 at the time of his death; but when Judge Hillton formed a new firm to continue the business, he put it in at about \$8,170,000, or at a reduction of 30 per cent.

It would appear, therefore, that the estate of Mr. STEWART was much exaggerated during his life, for, putting the actual cash value of his business at \$10,000,000 even, it is not probable that his other property exceeded as much more, making the whole something like \$20,000,000. Common repute gave him at least twice that sum, and Mr. Varigny, who wrote recently of great American fortunes in the Revue des Deux Mondes, accepted the popular estimate, and fixed his estate at \$40,000,000. If Mr. STEWART had lived to manage his own affairs, it might long before this have reached, or even exceeded, that value, for, according to the bookkeeper, the profits of the business alone, including interest on capital, seem to have been about a million a year; but, dying as he did, the half of it more nearly represents what he left.

Of Mr. STEWART'S property outside of his business a great part was of very uncertain value, as, for instance, his residence, his Saratoga property, and his vast Garden City estate. His Women's Hotel, if it had been kept to its original purpose, would have been more likely to involve steady expenditure than to yield income enough for its maintenance. As the event proved, too, his many and various mill properties were of comparatively small salable value, he having taken them very generally for debt and advances as a commission merchant, and not having run them at any considerable profit, even if they paid their way. Judge HILTON seems to have had a poor opinion of them, for he was in a hurry to get them off

his hands at almost any price. If, then, we compute the value of Mr. STEWART's estate at the time of his death at \$20,000,000, we probably give the full cash valuation. His fortune, therefore, held only a secondary, even a third place among the great fortunes of his day. Of course, it was vastly exceeded by the ASTOR and VANDER-BILT estates and by that of JAY GOULD, but it was also far behind Moses TAYLOR's. Besides those, there are now several estates and fortunes in New York, and more in the Union as a whole, which are greater in magnitude than his, so that \$20,000,000 as a private possession no longer bewilders the imagination. But \$20,000,000 is a nice fortune to have. though it did not save Mr. STEWART'S grave from desecration, and it has stirred up a contest over its disposition of almost unparalleled bitterness.

A Short Talk to New York Workingmen Free trade means putting all the laboring men of the world upon one level of compe-

tition. Protection means restricting the compe tition among laborers to those living in our own country, and the consequence of such restriction is that wages remain at a high level; whereas, if the competition of all the laborers in the world were allowed to operate here, they would steadily fall to the

lowest level. That is the reason why the workingmen o this country are better paid, are more prosperous, live in a better manner, are better educated, and bring up their children with more of hope and ambition than belongs to

workingmen in any other country. This is why the workingmen of the United States like the American system of protection, and dislike the British system of free

trade. The House of Lords to be Reformed.

That the defence of hereditary legislators was about to be abandoned has been plain since Lord Salisbury acknowledged that forts to purge and invigorate the House of Lords were indispensable. It is true that the palliatives proposed by the Tory Premier for the existing abuses and weaknesses will be viewed with derision by the Radicals who wish to abolish the upper Chamber, root and branch. They even fall far short of the remedies which have lately been suggested by Liberal Peers. It is not the less certain that the Lords, by sanctioning the moderate concessions advocated by Lord Salisbury. strike at the fundamental principle on which their privileges rest. and establish a prece dent of which the first Government that is strongly Radical will eagerly avail itself.

Lord SALISBURY would give the reputable

members of the Upper House the power of expelling notoriously unworthy colleagues As it is, the black sheep very seldom intrude into the fold, but they can and do vote by proxy, and they can transmit this privilege to a long line of imbeciles or blackguards To rid the Chamber of this element, objectionable even in its vicarious form, the power of expulsion should be absolute and unequivocal. It will not be so if the Premier's scheme is carried out, for he authorizes the Ministry for the time being to restore any excluded member, no matter how unwelcome he may be to the main body of the Peers. This provision might subject a Government to grievous temptation, by offering an easy means of overcom ing an adverse majority. But, it may be said, this instrument of pressure would be no more mischievous than the power already supposed to be vested in Ministers of swamping the opposition by an inpour of new Peers. The truth is, however, that this power of wholesale creation for a political purpose is vehemently disputed by the Upper House, and that although invoked by way of menace under WILLIAM IV., it has not been actually exercised since the reign of ANNE. In other words, it may with some plausibility be considered as extinct from desuctude, like the Crown's veto power, which has not been exerted since the death of the last-named sovereign. On the other hand, under Lord Salisbury's project, the Lords would acquiesce beforehand in the arbitrary recall of scores of branded and elected members, whose proxies might easily turn the

scale on a division. The arrangements for infusing new blood into the Upper House will seem grossly inadequate to sincere reformers. The Premier would authorize the creation of only five life Peers a year, and, moreover, would restrict the whole number of such Lords to fifty How little weight such an addition could have, as regards mere numbers, will be clear when we recall that the Upper House, including the Scotch and Irish representative Peers, now has about 530 members. Admitting that the black sheep expelled might number 50, though this is an over-estimate, we can see that the voting strength of the life Peers would be less than one-tenth of the whole assembly; for we should remember that, except when appeals in law cases are decided, the House of Lords, owing to the toleration of proxies, may always be

considered full.

to radical reform would be made smooth. The absurdity of allowing an absent Peer to legislate will be brought out with peculiar emphasis, when contrasted with the activity of life Peers, who will owe their seats to selfwon distinction and public services. All other measures looking to the rehabilitation of the Chamber could also count upon the moral influence of the life contingent, which would not, of course, be measured by mere numbers; so that Liberals and Radicals will seem short-sighted, if they do not welcome Lord Salisbury's proposal as at least one positive step in the right direction.

The Sickly Hue of Resolution.

The Hon. ALBERT GRIPFIN, the head, body, and feet of that funny imaginary organiza tion, the Anti-Saloon Republicans, is in Chicago striving to have the platform makers put in such a temperance plank that Prohibition Republicans and even confirmed Prohibitionists can stand upon it with joy ous confidence. The editor of our esteemed Prohibitionist contemporary, the Voice, is also sojourning in the Windy City, watching with horrifled eyes the saloons, that are just now swarmed with delegates, heelers, and howlers, and waiting to see whether the resolution men of the Convention will have resolution enough to spite the saloon men and mollify the Drys. But the friends of FISK and BROOKS are going to have a big ratification meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night, careless whether the Republicans pat them on the back or not.

Protection being their battle cry this year, the Republicans will probably take less than their usual interest in temperance, but that is no reason why they shouldn't pass some very pathetic resolutions on the subject There has never been much fear of stampeding the Bepublican saloon keepers, as they understand that Republican utterances about temperance are made for publication only, and not as a guarantee of good faith. Unfortunately, the Prohibitionists have long comprehended the worthleseness of the Grand Old Party's remarks about the liquor traffic, and so no vote will be lost to Fisk and BROOKS, even if the ALBERT GRIFFIN movement should impress itself upon the Convention; but it won't the Convention hav-

ing more important matters to think about The Hon, WILLIAM M. EVARTS has proved himself a first-class hand to draw up a temperance resolution of which no man, not even its author, can make head or tail, and of which both saloon and anti-saloon can be allowed to think that it souints their way But as Mr. Evants is, unfortunately, not a delegate to the Convention, the duty of trying to bamboozle both sides in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic must be left to some other statesman. It is with humility that we offer the following imperfect essay

"Resolved, That the Republican party is now and ever has been in favor of such regulation of the liquor traffic as shall not interfere with the voting strength of the Republican party: that such saloons as are not run by Republicans are a fruitful source of pauperism and rime; and that we pledge our earnest efforts to pro-note such legislation for temperance as shall not unduly urtail intemperance or the Republican party."

We don't believe there is a Republican in Chicago who can possibly beat this resolution; and so we shall confidently hope for its adoption by the Convention.

If Judge GRESHAM is not selected for President at Chicago, it will not be the fault of the able and energetic Republican journals of that inter-oceanic metropolis. They have advocated his nomination with a unity that is rare and a talent that is admirable; and, much as they may regret the failure which now seems probable, they cannot take any blame to themselves. They have made a gallant fight, and have been defeated; that is all. As for GRESHAN himself, he has never been defeated before, and there must be a first time for everybody.

Nothing is more amusing and nothing could be more characteristic than the way the Mugwumps go for Governor Hill on accoun of his veto of the Saxton Electoral bill.

The circumstance that the bill was utterly unconstitutional is nothing in the eyes of these

ot the fact which was r vesterday's Sun from Chicago by Congressman CUMMINGS. This acute observer, who surveyed the National Convention of the Demogracy in St. Louis, is now watching the Republican Convention in Chicago. Brother CUMMING speaks of the drunkenness that he sees among the delegates and boomers of the Republican party battling over the Presidential nomina tion. It appears to be a painful exhibition offensive to our wideawake correspondent who, however, refrains from lashing the reel ing politicians in the alcoholic spectacle. He says there is more drunkenness at the Chicago Convention than there was at the St. Louis Convention, and he accounts for the contrast between the scenes in the two cities on the Sundays by the fact that the Sunday liquo traffic is prohibited in St. Louis. According to Congressman Cumminus, "pandemonium reigned in the Chicago hotels" last Sunday night. This is grievous news. Bober Repub licans will be offended by the conduct of their epresentatives at Chicago. Drunkenness can

not aid in selecting a Republican candidate. A long roll of passengers bearing the title of "Rev." have left for Europe in the fleet of steamers that have sailed from this port since the opening of June. They need to recruit their health, and to enjoy recreation, change of scenery, and the pleasures of travel. In many cases their minds are jaded, and they require rest from the labors of the ministry. Three months in the sunny clime of the Mediterranean, or among the Swiss Alps, or upon the Rhine, or among the hills and dales of Old England, or under the skies of Paris, will bring them ad vantages that may appear when they return to their pulpits. In a large proportion of cases, the churches raise special funds to pay the expenses of the summer tours of the ministers, and the liberality of the donors is highly credit able to them. We wish health and happiness to the American clerical army temporarily living as exiles on foreign shores.

What the Republican party needs, according to Mr. Nebraska Thurston, is a Moses who will not keep it forty years in the desert Mr. Thurston himself bears some resem blance to Moses, from the atlas bone downward. He lacks the Mosaic horns.

The Italian traveller, DE AMICIS, published readable account of the treasury department in Morocco under the Sultan of that fortunate "Within the palace of the Sultan. country. says the traveller, "there is another palacbuilt of stone. It receives light from above, and is surrounded by three lines of walls After entering through an iron door, you find yourself in front of another one, and after that another. At the end of these three doors there is a corridor, low and dark, where lights are necessary. The paysment is black marble. The walls and ceiling are also black. At the end of the corridor there is a large hall. in the centre of which there is an opening that gives access to a subterranean passage or pit, into which 800 shovel four times a year the gold and silver that the Sultan sends there. His Majesty him self superintends the operation. Around the hall there are ten earthen vases containing the heads of ten slaves detected in attempts to steal. The negroes employed in this palace are now shut in there for their lives. Under ployees used to be out off when the money was Could proxies be done away with, the road | shovelled in. But this style of rotation in office

was abandonedisome years ago, and employment in the treasury was made permanent in the interest of civil service reform.

The Herald mentions the Hon. WILLIAM R. Grace as a possible Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York this year. We think this must be a mistake. It has long been un derstood that Mr. Grace would not refuse to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and many arguments might be adduced in support of such a nomination. But, why should h wish to be Mayor? He has already twice filled the office, and it is time to pass to higher things

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle, opposes the suggestion that WILLIAM WHITNEY should be nominated for Governor this fall by the Democratic State Convention, on the ground that a member of the Cabinet was put up for Governor by the Republicans in 1882, and was beaten by 200,000 votes. But the Eagle forgets that it was Mr. CLEVELAND who beat him. and that if Mr. WHITNEY should now be nominated for Gov. ernor, he would have the support of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and not his opposition. The cases ar not parallel.

The new German Emperor hopes that the good relations between France and Germany will continue to exist. The young man can do a great deal toward the realization of these hopes. He can begin by refraining from the issue of any more proclamations like these which he addressed to the army and the navy

Our sanctified friends of the Mail and Express now practically confess that in making the tables in which they pretend to show how much space is devoted to religious subjects by the Sunday newspapers, and how much to worldly literature, they deliberately engage in a most unchristian and unrighteous scheme o misrepresentation and fraudulent classification. Our words are not too severe. The tables are not constructed with an honest intent to show the relative attention bestowed upon theological and secular topics, but with view to making the religious total foot up as small as possible, in order to give color to the Colonel's editorial articles accusing the Sunday newspapers of venal ungodliness Nothing that can possibly be put under any other head is classified as Religious. An edi torial devoted to a religious subject is classed as Editorial. Reviews of religious books are shoved out of sight under Literature and Art: and so on. This is, indeed, bearing false wit ness against your neighbor; since the pretended object of the analysis is to ascertain the amount of space devoted to religious subjects. It is bad, very bad-bad enough, in fact to tear the epaulets off of the shoulders of Colonel in the Salvation Army.

Our despatches from Chicago, have told of the large number of lady politicians who are electioneering for their favorite candidates. Mr. Depew is the aspirant for whom most of them are using their talents. They admire his mental power, his brilliant speeches, his genial ways, his dashing style, his handsome features, his open-heartedness, and his courtly manners. They regard him as a cavalier. brave and proud. Hence we hear of their operations in his behalf as their enthusiasm rises till it is checked by their modesty. The effect of their influence has been visible in Chicago. Almost the only supporters that Mr. DE-PEW had when he went there were in the New York delegation, but within the past few days they have been joined by men belonging to nearly all the other delegations. In the event of his nomination we are pretty sure to see their influence carried into the campaign even though none of them may follow Miss ANNA DICKINSON'S example by taking the stump in his interest. Women can make themselves felt in politics when they have a mind to.

Royalty must bow to the law, even in the realm of fashion, where the monarch's title is "King of the Dudes." So it will not do for Mr. E. BERRY WALL to attempt to evade justic by not appearing to answer to the suit brought against him in Judge NEHRBAS'S court. His regal title does not yield him any privileges or exempt him from any responsibilities that fall to the lot of the humblest dude in the metropolis.

We are told by the Chicago papers that CULLOM of Illinois looks like ABRAHAM LIN-COLN, that HOAB of Massachusetts resembles HOBACE GREELET, that McKinley of Ohio has s Napoleonic head, that SHERMAN of Ohio has delphia is a reminder of George Washington. But their powers of comparison fail them when patent medicine millionaire. bles no other man they can think of but who strong features proclaim the strength of his

Why men labor.-Galveston News. Because they can't get a living in any better

The grangers at the Chicago Convention are bolling mad over the sovereignty of the railroad influence in the Convention. The temporary Chairman was a railroad man, and so is his successor in the chair. Railroad men re powerful in three-quarters of the delegations. There are two prominent railroad men among the candidates for President, and there are whole gangs of railroad boomers. In the mean time, not a single granger has been allowed even to squeak in the Convention. It is rough on the horny-handed sons of the sod.

Ever since the passage of the law excluding Chinese immigrants there has been a steady increase in the Chinese population of the Pacific coast, though many Chinamen are constantly leaving there for the States lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The facts in the case are explained by the Vancouver papers. It appears that bodies of Chinese immigrants cross the Pacific in vessels running between Hong Kong and the ports of British Columbia and that many of them surreptitiously cross the American border on their way into United States. Steps ought to be taken to prevent this infringement of the policy of our Government. The anti-Chinese law provides means for its prevention, and the terms of the law ought to be enforced. Every Chinaman in the United States is required to be the possessor of papers by which he can be identified, and the Federal marshals have the right to demand the production of them. There must be a stop put to illicit Chinese immigration.

We do not believe that GRESHAM'S boom was damaged by the fact that Col. Bon INGER-SOLL was its chief pusher. He is an infidel and s foe of religion, but he has stood high all his life among the leaders of the Republican party. and his influence has been sought for in every election since that which put Father Авванам in the White House. It would not be desired in the coming election if it had been found harmful to the party. Col. INGERSOLL always supports the Republican candidates after their ination. He is an unyielding and incorrigible adherent of the Republican party, in which his faith is implicit, childlike, and bland.

The female reformers got a show in Chicago yesterday before the Committee on Platform. It was a torrent of eloquence in favor of a woman's suffrage plank that fell from the olished lips of Mrs. HOOKER, Miss ANTHONY, and Miss HULING. This was followed by a thrilling appeal of Mrs. Fosten for a prohibition plank. But neither of these planks will ppear among the lumber which is used for the building of the Republican platform. should think that the intelligent ladies who argued their case yesterday would long ago nave seen the futility of their faith in the Republican party.

Your Voice as It Sounds to Others.

From the Boston Herald.

In the case of a person listening to his own voice and utterances from the graphophone, there is much for curiosity, if not wonderment. The person (outside of himself, as it were), is astonished at its sound. "Can that be my voice as others hear it !" he mentally asks for it sounds in his ear with an almost unfamiliar ring of tease.

A GAVEL AND GABBLE CONVENTION. The Hon, Amos J. Cummings's Picture of the becond Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, June 20 .- It is a gavel and a gabble Convention. Three gavels have already been presented, and the gabble is almost interminable. The first gavel was presented yesterday by the redoubtable Horr of Michigan. It was made of lumber, copper, wood, Iron, and salt, illustrating what Horr called the five industries of the country. He asked the Chairman to use it in pounding the daylights out of the Democratic party. The Chairman discreetly replied that with it he would pound the life out of that second gavel was given to the Convention to-day by E. W. Montgomery of Galena. Ill. He said that it was made from a piece of wood taken from a desk found in a tannery in Galena. It was the desk used by U. 8. Grant when he was receiving \$800 a year for his services. The Chairman of the Illinois delegation expressed the hope that it would be used in tanning the hide of the Democratic party after Horr's gavel had knocked the life out of it. The third gavel was presented on behalf of Chicago Republicans by Mayor Roche of this city. It was as garish and as gorgeous as dresses usually worn by Chicago women. It was made of gold and silver and studded with jewels. Boche said it illustrated crude and skilled labor. It was far more typical of the trusts and combinations in the Northwest and of the immense fortunes drawn from the peckets of the people and from the sitting on the floor of the United States Senate

It is rumored that there are other gavels in store for presentation. One of these deserves especial mention. The Hon, Elliott F. Shepard is said to be the prospective donor. One who claims to have seen it says that it is made of shittim wood and covered with Scriptural quotations. The fifth gavel awaiting presentation is said to come from the hen rocat of R. B. Hayes of Ohio. Ben Butterworth is reported to be the man who is to make the presentation. There is also a rumor that some friend of John Sherman will give to the Convention a gavel made from a beam of the house in which Eliza Pinkston was born. The gabble of the Convention is very much like the gavels. Horr himself represents the lumber, Gen. Bayne carries the iron. Butterworth furnishes the wool, Gen. Husted is the salt, and Gov. Sewell the gold and silver in its construction. The jewels are as yet unrepresented, but it looks as though Major McKinley would be one of them.

The day was insufferably hot. It was far warmer than any day in the St. Louis Convention, and as hot as the weather in Cincinnati when Gen. Hancock was nominated for President. Not a breath of air was stirring in the hall. Eight thousand fans were in motion. The guidons hung limp and motionless, and the festoons of flags and coats-of-arms on the faces of the dress and family circles seemed to be fresh from the brush of Brumidi. vention was opened with prayer. The clergy-man's collar wilted, and Sam Fessenden smiled while he prayed that God would direct the proceedings of the Convention. After the prayer the band played "God Save the Queen." The Chairman then asked, "What is the pleasure of the Convention?" A Colorado delegate, who looked lke a wilted jimson weed, moved that the Convention adjourn. He said that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, and he thought that no business ought to be done until its report was received. This created a the Senate and House of Representatives took an active part. The speeches were fully as entertaining and instructive as those delivered in the debate on the Mills bill. Few could hear them, and nobody seemed to care what they were about. The gabble closed when the Chairman decided that the Convention had determined to listen to the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Gov. Foster of Ohio was the Chairman of the

committee. He mounted the platform, and

read his report. He is a sturdy fellow, with the erown of a Capuchin friar, and Dan Sickles's features. Morris M. Estee of California was selected for permanent Chairman. Ben Butterworth and the immortal Flannagan of Texas were among the Vice-Presidents. Their names were loudly cheered. The Convention ratified the nomination. Gov. Foster. George B. Sloan of Oswego, and a gentleman from the populous Republican State of Nevada escorted the Californian to the chair. Mr. a beard like Grant's, and that Fitler of Phila- Estee is a broad-shouldered man with a fine voice. He looks like a retired they look at DEPEW of New York, who resem- had a brilliant Republican record ever since he aned California with Frank Pixley in 1872 for Horaco Greeley. Mr. Estee had written a keener than that of his quieter and more conservative magnificent speech, said to have been forwarded to the New York newspapers last night. It was not the speech delivered by him to-day. The magnates of the party objected o its sentiments, and its utterance was forbidden. Estee is a strong Blaine man. It is supposed that he was about to strike back at temporary Chairman Thurston for his assertion that the nomination of Blaine would be a crime. His forbearance is regarded as proof that the men who are running the Convention are unalterably opposed to Blaine's nomination. Few persons now take any stock in the story that the Plaine men are manguvring to throw the Convention into a deadlock, in the hope that it will east itself upon its knees and beg the old chieftain to again accept the command. Estee made a pithy impromptu speech. Its brevity commended it to the sweltering delegates. who heartly cheered Mr. Estee when he referred to the rattle of the skirmish line in Oregon. Best of all, the Californian proved to be a skilled parliamentarian. His decisions are prompt and just, and he never loses his head. He began his work by calling upon the Committee on Rules for its report. Gen. Bayne of Pittsburgh was its Chairman. As his patty figure, clad in gray, appeared upon the platform a wave of applause run over the delegates. He read his report. It was as fronciad as the laws of Moses. It makes reports from the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions imperative before the naming of candidates for the Presidency. It provides that after balloting begins there shall be no suspension of a roil call, and that the vote of a State must stand as reported unless there is a numerical error. The unit rule is not recognized. No member is to be allowed to speak on the same question more than once, and then

a State must stand as reported unless there is a numerical error. The unit raile is not recognized. No member is to be allowed to speak on the same question more than once, and then not lenger than five minutes. No limit is placed on nonlinating speeches. Dakota is allowed ten delegates and Washington Territory six. The District of Columbia and all other Territories, including Alaska, are limited to two. The rules of the House of Representatives were recommended.

The report was about to slip through without opposition when Great-Great-Grandfather Hoar of Massachusetts est the brigade of gabblers in motion by discovering a marc's nest, lie wanted the rules fixed so that any alternate at large could vote in the place of an absent delegate, the same rulet of apply to the the Congress district alternates. The pow-wow lasted over an inour. Boutelle of Maine, Butterworth, Bayne, Boots of Arkansas, Sewell of New Jersey, and any quantity of small fry were in it. Even the Bald Eagle of Westchester became excited. He unfolded his wings and wafted himself around the hail two or three times to the immense admiration of the spectators, who loudly cheered him. Finally it was discovered that Senator Hoar was stirring up an unnecessary row. The rules already virtually covered that speaches placing candidates in nomination be finited to filteen minutes. This was too much for Gen Bayne, who is one of the peripatetic talkers of the House of Representatives. He strenuously protested, and urged Butterworth to withdraw his proposition.

"I fully sympathic with you in Congress," he said, "wiere a speaker's time is limited under the rules, but I don't think that it is necessary here."

"Yes," was Ben's reply, "but just now I sympathize with the audience."

The retort drew out a round of cheers.

Lozan H. Roots, as usual took a hand in, but was dumfounded when the Chairman introduced him as Mr. Root of Arkansas.

"On yes," refelied the Chairman. "Two of them. I quite lorgot."

The retort drew out a round of cheers.

Lozan H. Roots, as

terworth's wise amendment was voted down and the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted. This apparently settles the fate of the delegates. They are to remain here an-other week, for there are nearly as many inter-

minable talkers in this Convention as there is on days devoted to reports from the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives. The Convention then took a recess until 8 oclock. Meantime the Committee on Credentials was having a hot time over the Virginia contest. Mahone was a member of the committee, but was requested to withdraw when the vote was taken. The session last night ran over into the early morning hour. The speeches were bitter and virulent. At one time it was reported that a hand-to-hand fight was raging, but it turned out that one of Mahone's negroreainers had fainted. The report seats eight Mahone delegates, including the General, and fourteen Wise delegates, including young John and Riddleberger. Congressman Yost, being one of the delegates at large, is left at the starting post. His brothers of the House all sympathize with him. The committee is now tackling the case of old Sam Shellabarger agt. Perry Garson, the Hannibal of Washington. Seven other contests are also to be settled before a full report can be made.

The Committee on Resolutions is experiencing unexpected tribulations. When it convened Major Mckinney is said to have drawn from his pocket a ready written platform, short, terse, and vigorous. It is further said that it was strongly protective, and that it favored the repeal of the internal revenue tax and the protection of American citizens abroad. There was a kick all along the line, Galvanized free traders howled, silver men raved, and temperance cranks fairly tore their hint. The committee was in session until nearly 2 A. M. and they have been at it again to-day, No Bill

There was a kick all along the line. Galvanized free traders howled, silver men raved, and temperance cranks fairly tore their hair. The committee was in assision until nearly 2 A. M., and they have been at it again to-day. No Bill Scott has yet been unearthed, and it looks as though the fight would be transferred to the Convention.

There have been some queer developments to-day in the canvass for the Presidential nomination. Blaine's friends are said to have made a rare discovery. They claim to have dropped on a Senatorial cabal, consisting of Hale of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Hoar of Massachusetts. Hale and Aldrich are credited with a determined effort to throw the Blaine men into the Allison camp. The pretence is that Allison is the natural heir of the man from Maine, and that Blaine himself ardenly desires his nomination. Uncle John's cousin Frisbie is accused of trying to turn scattering Sherman votes in the same direction. Things are in a protty pickle. The rampant Blaine warriors are intensely indignant and threaten reprisals. The discovery will probably destroy Allison's chances for the nomination. Harrison has the cali to-day. His leaven has permand to a protty pickle. The nomination Remarks and New England, and nobody can tell where it will end. Telephonic communications have been established in every quarter, and John C. New and Col. Dudley are probably better able to sense the situation than any man in Chicago. The ticket begins to look like Harrison and Morton. Changes come very sudden, however. A wind from some unexpected quarter may sweep every boom into oblivion.

The One Dark Horse.

CHICAGO, June 18 .- The talk about a dark CHICAGO, June 18.—The talk about a dark horse has increased. It cannot be said to be of dark horses. Almost the sole name is that of Major McKinley. He has absolutely nothing to do with it. The Ohio delegation is wholly inneed of Major McKinley himself, he is working houself or Major McKinley himself, he is working hounocent of the least participation in it, and, as for Major McKinley himself, he is working homorably, faithfully, and with ability and untiring energy for Mr. Sherman. All this cannot be said with too great emphasis. But this being said, it is also true that in all quarters there is friendly talk and strong talk for McKinley as the man for concentration in case of a general break-up of existing lines. He is universally regarded as the best leader of the protective issue. Aside from that, while he has not antagonized any element of the party, he is particularly liked by the Blaine men, because he has always been an open, consistent, and able friend of the Maine man. While supporting Mr. Sherman loyally, he disguises none of his admiration for Mr. Blaine. In common with other close friends, he regarded the letter of Mr. Blaine honest and final, and so ne gives his full support to Mr. Sherman. If anything he can do will secure the Senator's nomination, it will be done without the slightest hesitation or reserve. He is a young man's and finally a soldier of splendid services, beginning as a boy and running through the splendid campaigns of Sheridan in the Shenandonh.

Such are things so widely talked of as to become not only news, but features of the situation. As such they cannot be neglected. They belong to this shaping period of the Convention as the great work of the body progresses. They may be built into its completed structure. At any rate, they are before all eyes as features of to-day. But to the Ohio delegation and to all the friends of Senator Sherman, including Major McKinley, confidence in Mr. Sherman's nomination is still the andding feature of the situation. H. V. B.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The views from Riverside, that incomparable drive, which is at once the pride of New Yorkers and the admiration of all who have seen it are compared by a German resident to those at Dresden along the Eibe. He gives the preference to Riverside, however, for the Hudson at this point is broader and even more pictur-

esque than is the Elbe at Dresden. As a means of securing patronage it is the custom among the young match venders, when they see a man fumbling for a match with which to light his cigar, to strike one and offer it as a light. It is a mean man who or two in the enterprising youth's wares, but that some-

times happens. The typical Texan has a code of manners entirely his own. It would not be accepted in good society in the East, and even in the West, where wealth and refine-He has ment have found a place it meets with but little favor. Yet there is a rugged sort of manliness about the confellow citizens, though the manner of expressing and enforcing his views is not generally recognized as in good form. Occasionally one of the residents of this great berder State turns up where his radical methods have long since yielded to the re-fining influences of civilization. Then it not infrequently happens that the two ideas come in conflict. In such cases the difficulty is usually settled quickly, and the Texas idea is apt to carry the day. The experience of a Buffaio darky at St. Louis is an illustra-tion. The story goes that he visited a saloon one night. and called for a drink of that beverage which darkies love so well. The barkeeper, who might have been a latter turned away. At this juncture a Texan appeared upon the scene, grasped the youth by the shoulder, and interrogated him as to the place of his residence and his politics. Finding that he knew the young man, the gentleman from Texas addressed himself to the worthy behind the bar: "Now, by —, sir, you give that boy what he wants, or I'll mount the bar." The thought of seeing the fronttiersman assume so conspicuous, not to say so dangerous an attitude, was too much for the dispenser of drinks, and he at once proceeded to comply with the demand thus forcibly though not elegantly expressed. This incident, simple in itself, goes to show that though Texans of this sort may be uncouth and somewhat summary in their methods it will not do to slight them when they request a favor, especially if, as in the instance above cited, they carry a knife in their belt.

The Special Grand Jury May Report To-

Perhaps the Special Grand Jury will bring in some indictments on Friday against some of the present Board of Aldermen and perhaps it will not it is pretty certain that no indictments will be brought in o day. Yesterday Russell A. Bigelow, Matthew Saird, to day. Yesterday Russell A. Bigelow, Matthew saird, Theodors A. Hamilton, and Marin B. Brown were witnesses before the Special Grand Jury. Mr. Brown denied the story that he was to have \$5,050 for the Aldermen if they would let the Julien motor run over the railroad in the annexed district. Assistant District Actorney Semple said yesterday that the story in an affermous newspaper which hinted that its Lacy, the "Aldermanic boodler new in Canada, is to return to New York is a canard. No communication had ever been held by any one in the District Attorney's office with be Lacy.

More Lightning on the Hall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : You have published two letters regarding fast time recently made on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, the former running one train three miles at an average speed of 55 seconds per inite and the latter several runs averaging as low as 65 seconds. People often rids faster than they imagine, 28 an ex-

perisince on the New Jersey Central Baliroad last Monday evening will demonstrate. I left New York on the 6-648 P. M. boat from foot of Isherty street and boarded the fast train for the West. We were delayed some line on the Newark Bay drawbridge, and reached Edwardeth ten minutes behind schedule time. The next stop was Flainleid at which place we arrived only two minutes in e. The distance between Flizabeth and Flainfield, i am informed, is fourteen mines, and the regular running time between the two points is lewenty minutes. We therefore made the run in twelvening, an average of less than 52 seconds per mile. The train did not seem to be running much faster than usual. But an Easton express on the New Jersey Central made a much better average than that the other day. If ran accenty-eight miles in exactly sixty minutes, a small fraction over 4d seconds per mile. Next!

Durklank, S. J., June 20.

E. H. Graves. perience on the New Jersey Central Bailroad last Mon

The Hudson Clogged with Herrings. erom the Albany Express

The pliot of the steamer Hoyt says that on his last trip up the river was so full of herring between Maiden and Saugerties that the boat moved with diffi-cuity. "It was sike running through a swamp."

Discovered Too Late. From the Atlanta Constitution.

By a mere transposition of the two first let-ters of his name Alger can make himself the most popu-lar candidate at Chicago.

Carry One.

From Puck.

Brown—I understand you have had an addition to your family?

Jense—Yes; and something to carry.

The Villain Still Pursued Mer.

JAY GOULD LOSES A SUIT.

Banker Engene Kelly Recovers \$32,000 from the Railroad Projector. A demurrer interposed on behalf of Jay Gould and others to the suit brought by Eugene Kelly to recover \$32,214,11 was decided adversely to Mr. Gould, by Judge O'Brien, in Suprome Court, Special Term, yesterday. In July, 1883, the Mexican Central International

the City of Moxico.

The Mexican Southern Railway Company (Gen. Grant's line) had also a concession to build from the City of Mexico to the southern boundary of the republic, with a branch to Vera Cruz and also to the Pacific, but had done no work. The Government consolidated the two systems, giving increased subsidies, but providing that the work should be resumed by July 14, 1883. In case of a breach by the companies the franchises were to be absolutely for-

and Interoceanic Railroad Company (Jay

Gould's line) had a concession to build a rail-

way from New Laredo, on the lilo Grande, to

The consolidation was postponed to await the result of a negotiation then being made

The consolidation was postponed to await the result of a negotiation then being made in Europe for funds to build the consolidated line, to aid which George Gould was then in Europe. The Southwest Construction Company was then organized with a view to the building of the whole line if the necessary money could be procured. No stock was subscribed, no organization effected, nor officers elected.

On the 9th of July, 1883, a few days before the time expired to begin work on the road, the contractors were induced to propose to J. Heavy Work, the so-called secretary of the Construction Company, to grade 270 miles of the road, This proposition, it is stated, was procured by Gould and his associates by falsely assuring the contractors that all the money needed had been procured in Europe. Work accepted the proposal and ordered the prosecution off the work.

The Millino National Bank of Laredo, Texas, had cashed numerous drafts drawn on George M. Dodge, President of the company which started out to construct the roads, and also in September of the same year the bank cashed two drafts aggregating \$37.354.11.drawn by the chief engineer on work as the presended secretary of the so-called construction company. The drafts have never been paid, and the bank claims to have been induced by fraud to cash the drafts, under the assumption that a valued contract had been made to compine the work, and that all the money needed had been got.

The bank transferred its claim upon these drafts to Eugene Kelly, who brought suit in the Supreme Court against Jay Gould his son George, and his associates in the scheme, to recover their value. The defendants demurred to the complaint, but Judge O'Brien decides for the plaintiff and gives the defendants leave the new first the bank relied upon the statements and representations made by the defendants and their agents. The interest, he says, and the part played by all the defendants in a common scheme, which resulted in the prepetration of a wrong against the bank, is sufficient, in my orinio against the bank, is sufficient, in my crition, to make them responsible. * * It would be, indeed, extraordinary if rersons could arrange a scheme from which all were to be benefited, and after inducing a bank to part with money, they could shield themselves from liability behind a worthless corporation, which they had wrengfully and without authority used for the very purpose of perpetrating the wrong." ing the wrong.

THE GREAT AMATEUR CIRCUS. A Stunning Performance by M. Moller's

Artists-New Fashions in the Audience. From the London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 11.—The annual performance PARIS, June 11.—1 ne annual performance of the Amateur Circus, arranged by M. Moller, is the crowning event of the Paris season. It is a sight, indeed, which could not be seen in any other city in the world. There is nothing prime facis more extraordinary in an "amateur theatre," except that those who know they can ride are rarer than those who think they can act. To have a circus of your own argues, however, the possession of many not enjoyed by many.

nave a circus of your own argues, nower, the possession of means not enjoyed by many amateurs. The poculiarity of M. Molier's house is that it has a complete circus resembling any other as far as the arena is concerned; but the walls are painted to represent Spanish houses provided with balconies and loggie, which last night were filled to utter repletion with the prottiest women in Paris, dressed in the most gorgeous possible attire—for in this peculiar circus the first of the two only performances of the year is consecrated to the deni-monde, using the word in the conventional anglicized sense rather than in that intended by Alexandre Duman M.S.

The toliets were, as may be supposed, brilliant in the extreme. Several of the ladies made a compromise in the shape of a thoroughly décolleté dress and a large hat, and, though the taste of the combination may be called into question, the effect was decidelly to the advantage of the warrers. As for the jewels displayed, one might have imagined that all the Crown diamonds of France recently sold, had found their way to the persons of the "half-world," More unlikely things have happened before now in this fair land of France. All these ladies, by the by, are known by aristocratic names quite as authentic as some of those which appear most frequently in the public prints. For in Republican France there is no law to prevent any one from assuming any title to which he or she may have a fancer, and these ladies, when they choose a name, do not neglect to take the aristocratic "particle." I am bound to add that they behaved remarkably well, and, except a little more familiarity was observable, there was nothing in the manners of the ladies assembled last night to distinguish them from the dis sembled last night to distinguish them fr

sembled last night to distinguish them from the dames du monde who are to be convoked to the second performance next week.

The gentlemen engaged in the performance -riders, masters of the ring, aerobats, clowns, and grooms—are all amateurs whose names are really among the noblest in France in point of lineage, while the ladies are professional circus riders or professional danseuses and actresses.

There was a novel attraction last night in the shape of a new pantomime written special-

There was a novel attraction last night in the shape of a new pantomime written specially for the occasion by M. Félicien Chamsaur, a young poet of established high renown; but, though he calls his piece a "pantomime," the author has discarded the old characters of Harlequin, Columbine, and Hervot to replace them by types of Parisian physionomics of the day. "Les Ereintés de la Vie," the title of the pantomime, are the individuals who are "used up" by the "fast life" of Paris, and they are attracted by a comely damsel who personifies a founting, which is a source of health. A group of bankers-ers-who, in Paris especially, know how to combine pleasure with business—run after the "fountain," not merely for her benuty, but in the hope of bringing her out in a Limited Liability Company, and they are aided and abetted by a female doctor. It would take too much space to describe the nantomime in full. It is published in a sumpthous form, with suggestive libratrations, and it winds up with the censt comprised Mile. Rivolta, the Eden danseuse, as the Fountain. Mile, Dezoder as the Portocess-Besuly, and Mile, Dezoder as the Portocess-Besule, and Mile, Lavigne as Beauty's Servani.

M. Molier himself opened the seenes in the

sease, as the Fountam, Mile, Devoder as the Doctoress-Resulty, and Mile, Lavigne as Resulty's Servant.

M. Molier himself opened the scenes in the circus with the hadre-cove, proving himself an accomplished rider; while a young lady, changing her dress a dozen times, personated the usages of woman's life. Exception might be taken to her representation of Death and of Resurrection as a winged angel, nor was there much fun in the performance of the young lady who, divesting herself of shoes and stockings, takes a foot bath in a gentleman's hat filled with beer; but chasma a son good.

The long and troideal night terminated after sunrise with Ombres-Chinoisss, wherein the founds form divine, divested of drapers, was reflected en submitted on a curtain. The posenses, as they may be called, were not seen in the feeth, and yet they were identified by sime of those present, so accurate were the shadows thrown.

A Noticeable Religious Contest. From the London Standars

The Church Association, after an interval of comparative quiet is again putting itself is evidence, and it must be confessed, is, this time, flying at high game. The Bishop of London is to be compelled -if the Queen's Bench Division will apply the compulaton-to allow a prosecution of the Dean and Chanter of St Paul's Cathedral with a view to remove the new reredos ton which is a figure of the crucifizion) as "tending to idolatry."

The members of the Church Association bold that if a sculptured image finds a place in a church "human nature" will be impelled to worship it, but the Bishop will be held to speak on behalf of most Christians outside the Church Association when he cays that "there is not now the slightest danger that any Christian in this country will be tempted to idolatry by any work of art, however lifetike or however beautiful." The Church Association endeavors to establish a difference between a crucilix and any other image, but such a dis-tinction is childish, and would discredit the common sense principles of the Reformation, if it could be sup posed to be part of them. Ner is the association quite sincere in insisting upon it, for in another paragrap, of the same document its Chairman quotes a passace from St. Thomas Aquinas which would place all crosses in the same category as crucifixes. And yet even the Church Association has not questioned the legality of

> Almost the Garden of Eden. From the Kansas City Times.

Society, what there is left of it in the city, is

From the Lincoln Journal.
He viewed her with a stony gaze.
His voice was hearse and gruff,
As leading her aside, he exide
Say, is this het enough?